AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1228 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 43

A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him I may think aloud.—Emerson.

Editorials

Clergy Hits Profit System

The iniquities of our present industrial system, operated solely for maximum profits, with its idle rich on the one hand and destitute millions of jobless and their dependents on the other, is receiving not only emphatic condemnation from the organized labor movement but also from prominent churchmen.

Declaring that the profit motive controlling those who own and control our industrial system will mean greater concentration of wealth, the Very Rev. John W. Day, dean of Grace Cathedral, of Topeka, Kansas, in an address to 1,000 young men and women attending a mass meeting of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Atlantic City, declared that the profit motive animating those who own and control our industrial system will mean great concentration of wealth with all the evils inherently connected with such an iniquity. As a substitute for what he called "capitalism," Dr. Day advocated a new economic system, "based upon use instead of profit." He also urged public ownership of all public utilities including railroads. He added that war is inevitable until we have a socialized economic system.

The present economic system was also scored by the recent General Conference of the Evangelical Church, at Akron, Ohio. The conference adopted the report of its committee on the family, public morals, temperance and the Sabbath, which included the following statement:

"Any system which leads to the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few, while the great masses have less and less, makes for national ruin. Any system with the profit motive as its sole impetus is far from the Christian ideal. The present structure stands condemned and must be rebuilt. Only through an adequate process of experimentation can these needed changes be effected."

In addition to the condemnation of the churches, this atrocious system of maximum profits was under fire by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco. Confronted with the plight of the army of 10,000,000 unemployed, thrown out of the factories by the Shylocks who own them, the convention, without a dissenting vote, declared that "when private business is not able to resume its normal functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production" and put the "unemployed back to work producing wealth."

Scored on every hand for operating industry solely for the maximum profit which can be wrung from the people, regardless of the social consequences, the reactionary industrial bourbons refuse to read the handwriting on the wall and reorganize industry on the basis of social service. Perhaps the rugged individualists of American industry are not far from what may be their economic Armageddon.

TVA Social Experimentation

The increasing opposition of electric light and power profiteers to the far-reaching development undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority gives added interest to President Roosevelt's visit, in November, to the Muscle Shoals project, which will permit the nation's Chief Executive to see for the first time the swift realization of the social experimentation which he had in mind a year and a half ago when he announced as one of his objectives "national planning for a complete river watershed involving many States and the future lives and welfare of millions."

Under the policies of the TVA, a demonstration fertilizer plant is nearly finished at Muscle Shoals, where millions of dollars of Government money have remained tied up for a long period, two large hydro-electric power dams are practically completed, electric current at unheard of cheap prices is being supplied to small towns and rural regions, a $7,000,000 transmission line is rapidly nearing completion, remedies for soil erosion are underway, and planning and reforestation are progressing, young men in large numbers are receiving vocational education, and comprehensive research work is moving forward to determine the industries most appropriate for the region by the Muscle Shoals plants.

It is said that the TVA directors—Dr. Arthur Morgan, Dr. Harcourt E. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal—believe in the principle of public ownership of power plants. Whether this principle be right or wrong, the men managing the social experiments are animated by zeal for the Muscle Shoals project and are enthusiastically supporting the yardstick established by order of President Roosevelt, the object of which is to make the TVA enterprise a vast laboratory where the Federal Government can ascertain how to generate and sell electric power efficiently and at rates so low as to make its broad use possible.

The ultimate object of the President was expressed in his speech at Portland, Oregon, in September, 1932. He said the fact that a community could vote to "create a yardstick of its own, will, in most cases, guarantee good service and low rates to its population."

Evidently visioning the now manifest determination of certain reactionary investors to block by court procedure the extension of the TVA project, the President added:

"Never shall the Federal Government part with its sovereignty and control over its power resources while I am President of the United States."

TVA officers expected to have the huge $34,000,000 Norris Dam on Clinch River and its companion, the $20,000,000 Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River, near Muscle Shoals, ready for inspection when the President makes his visit.

Students of judicial procedure are of the opinion that the courts will uphold every element of the TVA to bring electric light and power into the urban and rural communities throughout the vast territory within transmission distance of the mammoth dams under control of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Revised: From Supplement of October 20, 1934.

A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN SUPPORTS CANDIDATES FRIENDLY TO LABOR

Announces Opposition to Fess, Hebert, Hatfield, Walcott, and Reed; Supports Donahey, Holt, Gerry, Maloney, Wheeler and Others; Party Lines Disregarded

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The fight of organized labor to support its friends and defeat its enemies for political office, started with announcement of opposition to five Senators and support for several others.

Special letters have been mailed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to all organized labor in Montana, endorsing Senator Burton K. Wheeler; West Virginia, Rush D. Holt; Ohio, Vic Donahey; Rhode Island, Ex-Senator Gerry, and Connecticut, Francis T. Maloney. Definite opposition has been expressed against Hebert, Fess, Hatfield, Walcott and Reed.

In addition to these states, it has also become known that the Federation will support Senator Copeland, New York, for re-election, and Senator La Follette, Wisconsin. John M. Robinson, Ninth Kentucky District, will be supported for the House. The Federation's position on many other candidates for the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives will likely be announced by President Green very soon.

Approval or disapproval of political candidates by organized labor is not based on party lines, but in keeping with the Federation's declaration to "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial." Endorsement or opposition is based upon the established record and advance statements of candidates respecting their attitude toward measures in which organized labor is vitally interested.

Mass Production Industries Seek to Avoid Organization

A. F. of L. Announcement of Drive Sends Industry Scurrying For Possible Means of Effecting Compromise

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—It is reported here on what is believed to be reliable authority that conferences have already been held and others will be held, by leaders in both the automobile and steel industries, in an effort to find a possible means of effecting a compromise between the "representation plan," or company unions, of organizing employees and the proposed complete organization of employees in these industries, among others, by the American Federation of Labor.

Announcement of the A. F. of L. that industrial unions would be organized in the automobile, cement and aluminum industries and that an intensive organization drive would start immediately in the steel industry, has apparently sent leaders of these industries scurrying in an effort to head off organization by their employees into bona-fide labor unions.

While conferences on the subject have been held, there has been no official announcement concerning the matter.

In the meantime, the A. F. of L. organization drive is already actually under way, with the announced determination that it shall be successful.

Labor Representation Asked on Food Codes

Secretary Perkins Supports Move to Put Labor Members on Boards Administering 100 Food Codes

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—It is now believed by responsible officials that the demand of labor to be represented on the Code Authorities of 100 food products industries will be favorably considered.

Secretary Perkins is said to favor being supporting a proposal that labor representatives be placed on the boards which police the 100 codes.

These labor spokesmen would be voteless, as are all Code Authority members named by the government. But with other administration members they would join in recommending policies.

The division administrator of the food codes, Armin W. Riley, has submitted to NRA's governing agency a list of names for appointment to these Code Authorities. This list was described by labor spokesmen as "strong."

In the past the appointment of labor members to Code Authorities has been sparing. This practice was not encouraged by Hugh S. Johnson and many industrialists opposed it. The Administration's action in Labor advocates the practice strongly.

Information at NRA indicated the new move did not foreshadow a general policy.

COAST STRIKES ARE DECLARED EFFECTIVE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Organized labor along the Pacific Coast has found it necessary, against its wishes, to go on strike in order to force recalcitrant employers to meet reasonable demands, according to a series of announcements here.

More than 3,200 union painters, decorators and paperhangers, voted to strike October 29, unless their demands are met prior to that date. Fifteen local unions are affected and they are backed fully by the Building Trades Council, according to T. C. Thacher, president.

Permanent peace in the upholsterers' strike was still pending, and stevedores on the Atlantic coast, who walked out in sympathy with the 17 awaited a ruling from the Joint Labor Relations Board, on it.

The longshoremen charge they are being paid 85c instead of 95c an hour in unloading freight cars.

PWA Housing Effort Increases Employment

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — Employment has been increased in the building trades and substantial gains reported as made by the Public Works Administration, under the direction of Harold L. Ickes, in connection with the PWA national slum clearance and housing program, according to statistics announced here.

The F. W. Dodge Corporation reported that PWA caused 63 per cent of all types of construction contracts let last month in the United States. Without attempting interpretation of what might be the situation in the construction industry without the PWA program, the Dodge report revealed that actual contracts let for construction of PWA projects had again shown an increase in the last month with resultant increased construction employment insured.

Mills Break "Truce"; Gorman Enters Protest

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—According to Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, Labor Authorities in the cotton industries have failed to enforce the strike "truce," suggested by President Roosevelt, and agreed to by the textile workers.

Protest has been entered charging that Southern manufacturers have been persecuting former employees, evicting them from company-owned houses and dominating relief organizations to the extent that many destitute workers are refused necessary food and clothing.

MOONEY AGAIN PETITIONS TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Thomas J. Mooney, famous victim of a miscarriage of justice, who has served 18 years in San Quentin prison, on admittedly false testimony concerning the "Preparedness Day" bombing outrage in an Francisco, July 22, 1916, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Lower courts five refused petitions from different times since last May, although new evidences has been offered. He asks the Supreme Court for leave to file a petition for an original writ of habeas corpus. The Court took the request under advisement and no decision will be announced until after November 12.

Frank P. Walsh and other counsel for Mooney contend tht the only evidence connecting Mooney with the bombing was perjured.

Dual Miners' Union Is Not Recognized

United Mine Workers of America Officially Represents Anthracite and Bituminous Miners

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.— Announcement has been received here that the National Labor Relations Board has flatly refused to intervene on behalf of the so-called United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, a dual organization, which has been seeking equal rights with the United Mine Workers of America.

A request by representatives of the mine union that the national board urge its recognition by Pennsylvania coal operators was rejected by Edwin S. Smith, a board member, who severely censured the organization for its failure to abide by rulings of J. A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite Conciliation Board.

LLOYD K. GARRISON QUITS AS HEAD OF LABOR BOARD

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.— The resignation of Lloyd K. Garrison as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board has been accepted by President Roosevelt, to take effect upon appointment of a successor, whose selection is expected to be announced shortly.

Dr. Garrison returns to his duties at the University of Wisconsin. His administration of the Labor Board has been highly commended.

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has been mentioned prominently as a possible successor.

Wage and Hour Violations Lead In Code Complaints

Over 20,000 NRA Code Violation Complaints Awaiting Disposition, of Which 17,668 Directly Affect Wage Earners; Many Cases Have Been Adjusted

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—With the revelation that over 20,000 complaints of NRA code violations were still pending when the last summary was made, President Roosevelt has indicated that a carefully planned effort will be made to make NRA enforcement and compliance more swift and certain.

The latest summary by NRA's Compliance Division showed a docket of 17,668 pending complaints of wage or hour violations, and 2153 complaints of trade practice violations.

These figures do not include grievances handled by industry itself through code authorities. They embrace only the complaints filed with state NRA compliance directors.

Both Roosevelt and Donald R. Richberg, chief New Deal co-ordinator, have stressed the need of more effective NRA enforcement.

The Compliance Division's report of the little headway against the tide of incoming complaints.

Although 4397 labor cases were cleared in the two-week period ending September 29, the total number of labor cases on the docket increased during the period 1,172. The showing was believed the handing of trade practice complaints, the docket shrinking by 266 cases, although 1522 new complaints were filed.

Forty-four labor cases and 20 trade practice cases were turned over to district attorneys for prosecution. One hundred and six labor and 843 trade practice cases reached the compliance division itself, and in 40 of the labor cases removal of the Blue Eagle resulted.

The large majority of cases are disposed of through amicable adjustment or dismissal of the charges.

The largest number of labor complaints in the week ended Sept 29 was in the restaurant industry, where complaints on file totaled 2277.

The following list of industries in which complaints ran high (all as of September 29) covers the principal origins of complaints:

	Labor Trade Com.	Complaints pending
Lumber and Timber	421	49
Motor Vehicle Retail	788	79
Fabricated Metals	1138	94
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	153	44
Construction	498	85
Miscellaneous	247	18
Plumbing Contracting	218	87
Barber Trade	1	...
Cleaning and Dyeing	464	...
Hotel	742	...
Laundry	191	...
Motor Vehicle Storage and Parking	647	...
Restaurant	2277	...
Retail Trade	456	93
Wholesale Trade	456	74
Retail Solid Fuel	137	121
Service Industry	247	18
Baking Industry	865	88
Retail Food and Grocery	1711	131
Graphic Arts	544	32
Trucking	725	320
Boot and Shoe	146	7

SEAMEN MAKE PROGRESS IN WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

Longshoremen's Strike at Atlantic and Gulf Ports Also Believed Averted

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—According to Victor Olander, secretary of the International Seamen's Union of America, progress is being made in conferences with members of the American Steamship Owners' Association, looking to adjustment of complaints and demands of the seamen. A strike vote of ISU members was called off by the union, when ship owners agreed through the National Labor Relations Board to recognize the International Seamen's Union of America and to negotiate differences.

The possibility of a strike of 40,000 longshoremen at Atlantic and Gulf ports also appears to have been averted, the ship owners being reported as accepting the revised demands of longshoremen concerning wages and working conditions.

LABOR ASKS NRA TO ADOPT POLICY OF 30-HOUR WEEK

Fear of Law Passage By Next Congress May Bring Earlier Concessions

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The mandate of the San Francisco convention of the American Fedegation of Labor, that an unceasing fight shall be waged for establishment of the 30-hour work week, is being followed faithfully by many labor executives on different fronts.

Labor's demand for the 30-hour week was placed directly before the NRA Labor Advisory Board, by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Administration leaders concede privately that a strong front must be erected in Congress to stave off passage of compulsory 30-hour legislation. The Black bill, containing such a provision, was defeated two years ago, only by the creation of NRA.

To meet the demands for a short working week, NRA probably will canvass industry to see where cuts can be made in hours under codes.

In this effort, officials expect co-operation from business to beat off a drive in Congress.

Virginia Miners Win; Labor Board Gets Case

Union Is Recognized; Strike Off; Semi-Anthracite Coal Industry Not Under Regular Codes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Richmond, Va.—Following a two-day conference between union representatives and coal operators, 700 Virginia miners who had been on strike since October 1, gained recognition of their union and an agreement for satisfactory adjustment of differences.

The Montgomery-Pulaski semi-anthracite coal field, where the men are employed, is now regarded as well organized, much progress being made during the past three years. The NRA has recently ruled that the semi-anthracite coal industry is not included as a part of either the anthracite or bituminous coal codes.

It was mutually agreed, however, that the demand of the miners for increased pay and adjustment of working conditions will be referred to the National Labor Relations Board for arbitration.

Thirty U. S. Senators Now "Out" Who Opposed Labor In Parker Case

Five More Up This Year For Re-Election, Who Betrayed Labor's Confidence In Voting To Confirm "Yellow Dog" Judge Parker To U. S. Supreme Court; Defeat of These Expected

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—In keeping with the declaration long ago to the country covering the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, that it will "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them; oppose our enemies and defeat them," regardless of political party, an unceasing fight has been waged against re-election of the U. S. Senators who, in 1930, betrayed the wishes and interests of labor by favoring the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The potent power of organized labor aroused is well reflected in the result.

"Yellow Dog" Judge

It will be readily recalled that Judge John J. Parker was nominated for the U. S. Supreme Court by President Hoover, in 1930. It appeared that the Judge's chief claim to fame was that he rendered a number of decisions in lower courts directly opposed to the best interests of wage earners and not in the interest of the country as a whole.

Chief of his decisions in this respect was one upholding the infamous "Yellow Dog" labor contract, by which employers in textiles have in the past been enabled to exploit workers and hold them in virtual industrial slavery.

Due to the wide use of the term "Yellow Dog" in connection with the Parker case, he has been referred to as "Yellow Dog" Judge Parker.

His confirmation was defeated, and the "Yellow Dog" contract has since been outlawed by Congress.

Thirty Already "Out"

A survey made by the American Federation of Labor, and now released for publication, shows that, since the defeat of the appointment of Judge Parker, in 1930, 30 members of the U. S. Senate who voted to confirm are not now members of Congress, or are not nominees for re-election. In addition to these, four who were "paired" in favor of confirmation are not now in the Congress. This makes a total of 34 who are "out," nearly all of them actually defeated.

The Senators voting against the interests of labor in 1930 who are no longer Senators or candidates include: Allen, Baird, Bingham, Blease, Broussard, Dale, Gillette, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hebert, McCulloch, Oddie, Overman, Ransdell, Shortridge, Simmons, Smoot, Steck, Stephens, Sullivan, Swanson, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Waterman and Watson.

Those who were paired in favor of confirmation of the appointment of Judge Parker and not now Senators are: Phipps, Goff, Grundy and Moses.

Five Up This Year

Five other U. S. Senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker are nominees of their respective parties for re-election to the Senate this year and they are all strongly opposed by labor:

These include: Fess (Ohio), Hatfield (W. Va.), Reed (Pa.), Steiwer (Penna.), and Walcott (Conn.).

The decisive defeat of these five current candidates is freely predicted by officials of organized labor, and their defeat will make 35 Senators "out" who favored the confirmation of Judge Parker, and who by that vote tacitly favored the "Yellow Dog" labor contract.

Friends Up for Re-election

In the current campaign, there are fifteen U. S. Senators who have been nominated by their respective parties and are up for re-election, who voted in favor of labor and against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court. These include:

Ashurst, Connally, Copeland, Cutting, Frazier, Johnson, LaFollette, McKellar, Pittman, Robinson (Ind.), Shipstead, Trammell, Vandenberg, Walsh and Wheeler.

Vital Issue

The Parker case, of course, was not the only matter in which organized labor was vitally concerned, although it is held to be an outstanding issue. This is particularly emphasized by a perusal of the record of votes cast in the U. S. Senate, as a study discloses the fact that nearly all who betrayed the wishes and interests of labor by voting for Parker case followed a similar policy in other matters in which organized labor was concerned; while those Senators who voted against Judge Parker's confirmation have usually followed the policy of voting favorably on measures in which organized labor has been chiefly affected.

Anti-Labor Campaign

According to President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, "It is deeply regrettable that such a campaign for anti-labor legislation is in progress and when the 74th Congress meets it will be flooded with bills detrimental to the interests of labor."

Organized labor is deeply and very much concerned about the election of U. S. Senators and Members of Congress who have shown a disposition to co-operate with labor in protecting and promoting the interests of wage earners and of the country as a whole.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS CREATING EMPLOYMENT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The principle of the American Civilian Conservation Corps is being applied by the new regime in Bulgaria to create needed employment and relieve distress.

An order given out in Sofia authorized the organization of units of unemployed persons to engage in road building and other public works. The order makes provision for cooperation for this purpose between the Compulsory Labor Service and the Department of Labor and Social Insurance, which will organize the voluntary enrollment of unemployed men, preference being given to persons between 20 and 50 with family responsibilities.

The same department will arrange for the medical examination of all workers enrolled and for their transport to the place of employment, and will issue to them free of charge a social insurance booklet by which they will be insured against accidents and brought under the sickness insurance scheme in the event of serious illness ,the treatment of mild cases being paid for by the Compulsory Labor Service.

Passing of Poorhouse Predicted by Copeland

"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" Will Soon Be Just a Memory, New York Senator Indicates

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," a heart-throbbing song with bitter facts, may soon become just a memory.

United States Senator Royal S. Copeland predicted that there would be legislation in the next Congress that soon would put out of existence the old county almshouse, better known as "the poorhouse."

"The poorhouse is one of the greatest blots in the history of our country," he said. "It is utterly wrong that such an institution should exist. I don't mean to say that it has not had an important place in the care of old people in the past. But, as I view it, the time has come when the fear of poverty in old age shall disappear.

"There are more than 10,000,000 persons in the United States over the age of 60 years. If we could find a way to permit these men and women, now without means or earning capacity, to remain in their homes, it would mean a much lower cost to society and preserve the self-respect of a group we should love and seek to aid."

"Closed Shop" Test Entered in New York

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—A court test of the constitutionality of the "closed shop" under Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is being made here by the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor.

Joining in a suit of the Doll and Toy Workers' Union against Ralph A. Freundlich, a leading toy manufacturer, the manufacturers contended that Section 7-A outlawed the closed shop as "impossible and illegal." It required, it was held, that the employer make membership in a union a condition of employment contrary to the text of the law.

A. F. L. Backs Union

The American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, decided to back the toy workers' union. Counsel for the union, who is also counsel for a special committee of the A. F. of L. insisted that court decisions both before and after enactment of NRA upheld the right of labor to enforce the closed shop. Congress in enacting the recovery act did not intend to curtail any of the rights previously enjoyed by labor, it was explained.

The suit originated with the doll workers' union, which has been granted a temporary injunction against Freundlich when his plant was moved from New York City to Closter, Mass. The union contended that this had been done to evade an existing union contract.

S. F. City Employees May Beat Wage Cut

Even Chamber of Commerce Joins With Labor in Fighting Charter Amendment

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The defeat of "Amendment No. 21" to the city charter, which would reduce and standardize salaries of city employees, after meeting with early favor in many quarters, is now believed to be doomed to defeat.

Leading business, professional, civic and labor organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Association, Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Central Council of Civic Clubs and Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations are wrging a "no" vote on the amendment.

NRA DECIDES TO BASE PRODUCTION CURB NOW AFFECTING ALL INDUSTRY

Hope to Create More Employment, Though Some Fear Machines May Produce Profits and Labor Receive Little Benefit.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Recovery Administration has indicated, following discussion of the matter at numerous conferences of the new NRA Board, that restriction of industrial output will be dropped as an NRA policy.

While this is said to be an effort to increase employment, while easing regulation of industry, some have expressed the fear that the proposed increased production will likely be accomplished chiefly by machinery, now restricted, with relatively little actual benefit to wage earners.

Production control, while abandoned as a general policy by some of the new advisers, has crept into many of the NRA codes. It has taken these three forms:

1. Machine-hour provisions, whereby manufacturers are bound not to work their equipment more than a set many hours a week.

2. Restriction of the construction of new plant equipment.

3. Prohibition of sale below cost of production.

The board has not yet decided what to do about the production controls existing under the various codes, but it was said that no further steps in this direction would be taken.

Only within the last few days has the board begun to consider actual procedure, necessarily watered by the suggestions of routine detail with which the new Board has been confronted.

The formation, as yet vague, of the policy against restriction of production is one of the startling codes, but it was said that no further steps in this direction would be taken.